

second. *M. apiformis* has the mandibles largely red apically; *basalis* has them broadly and suffusedly dark reddish. According to Friese, *M. apiformis* is the female of *M. ungu-lata*, Sm.

Megachile malayana auriceps, Meade-Waldo.

Ekeikei, New Guinea, April 1903, 3 ♀ (*Pratt*). Cambridge University Museum. Perhaps a distinct species.

Xylocopa simillima, Smith.

Meade-Waldo has appended a note in British Museum :—
“Almost certainly not Australian. New Holland is the locality given in Children’s collection, whence the specimens came.”

♀.—Abdomen dull red, black apically, the segments with narrow black bands. Wings very dark, shining purplish. Two females from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, have exactly the aspect of *simillima*, but Meade-Waldo notes : “Differ by pronounced keel on clypeus, and longer second abscissa of radial cell.”

Andrena ruficornis, Smith.

Canary Is.

I found this in the Oxford Museum, and noted the following characters :—Expanse about 26 mm., antennæ and legs red, hind femora dark ; anterior wings fuliginous, base and second discoidal cell hyaline, orange-tinted ; second submarginal cell very broad, receiving first recurrent nervure about middle ; mesothorax with strong sparse punctures ; area of metathorax very small, with strong rugæ ; abdomen shining, very finely punctured, without hair-hands or spots.

LXXXI.—*On a new Form of Epinephele from Cyrenaica.*

By Lord ROTHSCHILD, F.R.S.

Epinephele ida cyrenaica, subsp. n.

♂. Differs from *ida ida* in having the black patches of androconial scales much reduced, consisting of narrow lines only. On the underside of the hind wings the irroration is obsolete, almost absent, the colour dark brown, NOT grey, and the white postmedian band very distinct, almost as in *pasiphae*.

Type, Driama, Cyrenaica, April 6th, 1922 (19 ♂♂, Ernst Hartert and Carl Hilgert leg.).